The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 88.

FIRST EDITION.

THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

The Direct Examination of Beecher Concluded.

The Defense Take Him in Hand.

More of the "Mutual Friend's" Statements Denied.

When Tilton Became Loose in His Religious Views.

What Bessie Turner Told Beecher.

The History of an Unhappy Household Retold.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1875.

Notwithstanding the storm of snow and sleet this morning, the usual number of women made their way to the Brooklyn court room, as if determined not to lose a single word that may be uttered there while the scandal trial lasts. Mr. Beecher, enveloped in wrappings, was accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Scoville. The proceedings were delayed fifteen minutes by the late arrival of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Beecher conferred a few moments with him and then took his place on the witness stand. He testified: Mr. Henry A. Bowen, who spoke to me of General Butler, is a member of the family of Mr. Edw. Bowen, one of my congregation; he was only a boy, and was sent to me with a message, which he delivered; Mr. Moulton never told me Tilton was willing to make statements before the investigation committee which would exclude the charge of adultery between me and Mrs. Tilton; Moulton did tell me

Tilton was Incensed

because his wife had been before the committee; in conversation about the $5,000, I remember he asked me if I had mentioned the $5,000 to any person; I said I had, and he said he should deny it; I told him I mentioned it to Oliver Johnston, because he said he had been visiting in New York and had heard remarks about my refusing to assist Tilton; I told him I had done something, and was willing to do anything I could, and that I had already advanced him $8,000 in his difficulties; Moulton did not say anything about General Tracy having been told of the $5,000.

How the Card Came to be Printed.

Witness' attention was called to the card published in the Brooklyn *Union* in 1873, and he was asked how it came to be printed. He said it was printed at the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland on account of a publication in the New York *Sun* of the visit of Mr. Claflin and Mr. Bowen to Mrs. Woodhull in search of documents; when I prepared this card I took it to Moulton and left it with him; he told me there ought to be little prefatory matters, which he said should be inserted; the suggestion of the card was not from Moulton, but from Cleveland; I never asked Moulton if Tilton would produce any documents, nor did he say he would not; in addition to the three letters, I received a fourth, enclosing a note from Mrs. Isabella Hooker; I am not able to tell the date of that letter; it was in reference to the meeting of the New York wing of the woman's suffrage movement to be held in Steinway Hall; I never said to Tilton that the publication of the True Story would kill me; I said that I could not bear it after the publication of the tripartite agreement; I never said to Moulton that if Tilton published his letter

It Would be My Death.

I said that it was a charge that no clergyman could stand up under, and that I would fight it out to the end; Moulton never said that Tilton was opposed to the publication of my resignation, as he said it would be exposing his wife, nor did he tell me Tilton was incensed about it and threatened to shoot me if it was published. (Shown a letter.) I think this is Mrs. Woodhull's fourth letter to me that Mr. Evarts read, dated July 7th, 1872. The letter stating that the writer was endeavoring to obtain Steinway Hall for their meeting, the witness said: I have no recollection of any other letters of Mrs. Woodhull sent me; I wrote other letters than these that have been produced by Tilton; Moulton never told me he had told Woodruff and Robinson of my relations with Elizabeth Tilton; he never told me he had tried to mislead Baxter and others in regard to the matter; he did say he saw Baxter, and said that if my life was not a denial of the Woodhull scandal, then

Character was Nothing.

He never said he had lied for me in the statements he had made for me, and that he had spoken falsely; I never read any work of the younger Dumas; in one summer I read the works of the elder Dumas—that series of which "The Three Musketeers", and "Twenty Years After" form a part; I never received or asked any improper favors from Mrs. Tilton from December 1, 1870, until now, and I never had any criminal intercourse with her during that period; from my first acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton until now I never asked for or received any improper favors from her, nor had any criminal intercourse with her; there has been nothing of the kind answering those questions ever between us; Mr. Tilton never used, to me or in my presence, any language or intimation that there had been criminal relations between Mrs. Tilton and myself; in relation to the imputation or intimation in regard to this matter, I never said, to Tilton that the blame lay only with myself, nor that I was the guilty one, and should suffer; Mrs. Moulton never made any accusation or imputation of sexual relations between me and Mrs. Tilton.

This concluded the direct examination, and

The Cross-Examination

was began by Mr. Fullerton. The witness said: I have no custom of taking an oath with the uplifted hand; when I was before the grand jury I presume I swore on the Bible; I did not say there I had conscientious scruples against taking the oath in this manner; I do not remember swearing on the Gospel in answer to the complaint in this case; the oath was administered to me in New Hampshire, and whatever form of oath was there I took it; in January, 1871, Mrs. Beecher may have been gone; I recollect that Mrs. Moulton spoke to my wife and to myself of meeting Mrs. Beecher in Florida; I cannot tell the exact time Mrs. Beecher left for the South. [The witness here examined his book of dates.] I do not see any entry of it here; I think she returned in March; during two absences of my wife, Mrs. Perkins, my sister, kept house for me; I do not think Mrs. Beecher was ever absent in the South when I had no housekeeper; I did not hear of

Theodore Tilton Falling From His Orthodox Faith

until quite lately; as early as 1865 I heard of his becoming loose in his religious notions; there were some of his articles in the *Independent* which spoke of the catholicity of the paper; I thought the policy of the paper was not sound; I did not approve of the articles; I do not recollect ever having brought to my mind any article by him discussing doctrinal questions; there was brought to my mind an injudiciousness in the conduct of the paper. Judging from what I heard of his teachings on the public mind, I should not have said that I thought him to be a safe teacher of doctrinal matters; the *Independent* was in some sense a religious, but not a theological paper; when the paper came into Tilton's hands it fell from teaching doctrinal matters; I regarded Tilton as being in a transition state and holding imperfect views; I first heard of his wife complaining of his religious views as early as 1865 or 1866; she consulted me about him as being a safe person to bring up children; about 1869 I regarded his doctrine of the divinity of Christ as loose and almost heretical. I thought if he was at the head of a theological paper he was the last man who should be there; but if it was a paper inculcating Christian ethics he might do.

Mr. Fullerton read from the witness' published statement with regard to the

Storm of Applause

called forth by the views expressed by Tilton in the *Independent*.

The witness continued: I remember this, and it is true I indignantly disclaimed any connection with the articles, and received a very severe letter from my brother Edward on the subject. The *Advance* was only started in Chicago, and partly to supercede the *Independent*. This statement was only a sketch, which left out a multitude of other matters from it. I did not investigate Tilton's teachings with regard to marriage and divorce. I believed he had enlarged the causes of divorce, and made them so loose as to be mischievous. I was informed he held the

Doctrine of Divorce

so passive as to make it highly dangerous. I did not believe in his doctrines, and never read his articles. The question of whether he was a fit normal teacher did not come before my mind. He was not unfit in my mind to conduct a large paper. I believed that these views of Tilton in regard to divorce were very crude. I judged they were pernicious. In regard to this, Mrs. Tilton did not say much to me in conversations I had with her.

Riding Out with Mrs. Tilton.

I took Mrs. Tilton out on two occasions to ride, I think in the early part of 1870. They were in each instance in a buggy. I do not remember if on these occasions we alighted from the buggy. We went on both occasions to the park. I do not recollect going to Greenwood on one of these occasions. I do not recollect the details of these rides. I think before these we had some rides, but in what year I could not say. I have no recollection of them whatever, nor where I got the carriage and who the driver was. I do not remember taking her when one or the other of the children accompanied us. In 1868 I do not remember taking her out in a close carriage, of her entering or leaving the carriage at any other place than at her own house.

She was Never at Peekskill.

I have a dim recollection of visiting a photograph gallery with her, but cannot remember the circumstance of that visit. I cannot recall the occasion. I have fixed the date of my visit to Mrs. Tilton in August, 1870, by investigation. I received a note from her at Peekskill. I have not the note, and suppose it is destroyed—"gone." I have not seen it since. She said in it she was sick. I had business in the City, and came down to see her at the same time. During my vacations I visited sick parishioners when they sent for me. I saw Mrs. Tilton that day, lying on a lounge in the second-story reception room. I called next day to see her before I returned to Peekskill. I have searched my house for letters from Mrs. Tilton, but have found none.

I never Returned to Her any of Her Letters.

nor did she return any to me. On the second day a scrap of paper was sent down to me from Mrs. Tilton. I did not keep it. I am not a preserver of documents.

The Court here took the usual recess.

After the recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued, as follows:

A Visit to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—I come now, Mr. Beecher, to your visit to Mrs. Tilton in December, 1870. By whom were you requested to make that visit? A. By Mr. Tilton.

Q. December, 1870—the first visit to Mrs. Tilton in 1870? A. Oh, I beg your pardon; I didn't recall the visit you had reference to, sir, I was requested to come by Mrs. Morse, through Bessie Turner.

Q. Where did Bessie Turner find you? A. At my house.

Q. And what did Bessie Turner say when she called upon you? A. She said she had called at Mrs. Morse's request—I am not using her language—who wished me to come to her house and see her, that Mrs. Tilton was there, and that she had left her husband.

Q. Is that all you recollect she said? A. No, that was the call. I then expressed my astonishment at such a state of affairs. She proceeded to say in very strong, positive language that she justified Mrs. Tilton in doing it.

Q. What did she say? A. She said that Mrs. Tilton had been so treated at home that she thought she ought to have taken some such step, and was justified in taking some such step, was the substance of her representation; that

Tilton had Struck Her

(Bessie), describing the passions which we often felt.

Q. I want the words, Mr. Beecher. A. I can't give you the words.

Q. The substance. A. I am giving you the substance.

Q. Well, you say "describing;" that is not giving the substance? A. Declaring that Tilton, in his passion, had on one occasion struck her; that he had done more, that he had made solicitations of an improper character to her (Bessie Turner), and that he had on two occasions done it. I said something to her that there might be a mistake. She gave me some statements of what that solicitation was.

Q. Please state what that was? A. That he had come to her bed and had told her that the matter that he solicited—that it was no more—that it was just as much an expression of love and affection as a kiss and caress. That is very nearly in her own language, but generally I do not give the language.

Q. I want the whole of the interview? A. I don't at this moment recollect more than the substance.

Q. Well, she told you what she had seen herself, didn't she? A. She told me she had seen him

Treating His Wife with Great Rudeness and Cruelty.

Q. Did she speak of great abuse? A. I cannot say that word. All I can remember of it was abuse.

Q. Do you recollect at the time you was shocked? A. Of course I was shocked. Yes, sir, I supposed it was so—it appeared so.

Q. Well, this was done by Bessie, as you gave your account, in what you called "a downcast look?" A. Yes.

Q. Modestly said? A. Modestly said.

Q. Did she state anything else at the time? A. I do not recollect anything.

Q. Did she enter into any of the particulars of ill treatment of Mr. Tilton of his wife? A. Yes, there was, but that was the substance of it. I cannot give particulars further, nor the language.

Q. Can you give particulars at all? A. No, I can't give particulars.

Q. Did you believe it was true? A. I believed it just as a man believes a thing that he has not yet verified. I supposed it to be so.

Q. Did Bessie Turner visit you more than once at that time? A. I can't say as to that. I remember distinctly

But One Visit.

Q. Have you a distinct recollection or an impression that there was another visit of Bessie Turner to you? A. No. I can't say that I have. I have looked at that, but the more I look at it the less it appears to me that there were two, but I have an impression that there were two. But I recall no other visit—the contents of it, but this one.

Q. Did she, in that conversation, tell you anything that Mr. Tilton had said to his wife? A. She may have done so, but I do not now recall it further than I have stated the substance.

Q. Can you recall anything on that subject? A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do when you received this message? A. I told her I would come.

Q. And did you go? A. I did.

Q. How soon after you received the message? A. I can't say, within that day or the next day.

Q. Where did you find her? A. I found her at her mother's.

Whom Beecher Found at Mrs. Morse's.

Q. Now, whom did you find at Mrs. Morse's when you went there? A. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Anyone else? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see Bessie Turner there? A. I don't think I did. I don't recollect it.

Q. Were Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton together when you saw them first? A. I think they were, at any rate they were very soon together.

Q. That was a memorable interview, was it not, Mr. Beecher? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One that impressed itself on your mind? A. Certainly it was.

Q. Then you will be able to give us the particulars of what occurred? A. That don't follow.

What Occurred.

Q. I want to know all that occurred from the time you entered until you left the house. A. I entered into some conversation. I stated what had brought me, and I expressed some regret. It was a regret that there had been any occasion for calling me on such a visit; that there was a misunderstanding between Tilton and his wife. Mrs. Morse did most of the conversation, and she, in her practical, incisive and earnest way, gave me some statements. The substance of the stories was that her daughter had lived

A Life of Great Unhappiness.

subjected to great cruelty and deprivations, that her life with Tilton had become unbearable to her, and that she had come to the conclusion to separate from him. The nature of his cruelty was the violence of his temper, and the failure to be a good provider for her. I have heard about a housekeeper, but can't determine whether I heard it then or not. Mrs. Tilton sat by and said very little. It was an acquiescence. They wanted advice from me, on the subject of perpetuating the separation which had begun; the impression on my mind was that they had made a true statement. When I hear one side of a story I judge by its probabilities. I advised that she should see my wife, who was a much better advisor about domestic affairs than I was.

The Result of That Interview

was that we would go home and talk over matters, and let them know what to give them. We talked the matter over more or less, holding that it was not best to break up the family relation, she inclining, from what had been told her, and which I did not hear, to believe that Mrs. Tilton ought not to continue living with her husband, and that was a matter of some considerable interchange of views between us; but in the last moment, as she had got her things on to go, she asked me what my last word was, what I concluded about it. I wrote on a little scrap of paper, and handed it to her: "I am inclined to think that your view is right, and that a separation with a settlement and support, would be the wisest." At another time I told Mrs. Tilton that I thought that with the blessing of God she would be able to bear up. Yet she was very despondent. It was stated to me that Tilton did not want me to call at his house.

Mrs. Tilton's Testimony.

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Lake Navigation Open.

QUEBEC, April 13.—Navigation is fairly opened. Several pilot schooners will leave here for below to-morrow. A number of schooners arrived from the lower parishes.

TORONTO, April 13.—The barber is open for navigation.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

American Riflemen at the International Shooting Match.

A Jesuit College in Buenos Ayres Burned by a Mob.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, April 13.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sullivan, member for South, wanted to know whether the law in regard to the bearing of arms in Ireland would in any way interfere with the American riflemen who are coming to Ireland to take part in the international rifle match.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland replied that all classes would heartily welcome the American team this summer. The gentlemen from the United States who were to take part in the competition were undoubtedly law-abiding citizens. There was no reason to suppose that they would break a law or be any more likely to render themselves liable to arrest than Scotchmen or Englishmen.

Sullivan insisting on a positive assurance, so that there might be no misapprehension, the Chief Secretary replied that there would be no interference with the visitors, because it was well understood that they had no intention of breaking a law. But if necessary, a special arrangement would be made to secure their entire freedom of movement using her language—who wished me to during the formal operation of the law.

The London *Times* and *Daily News* having recently published certain documents, which had been submitted to a select committee of Parliament, on South American bubble loans, a motion was introduced summoning the publishers of those journals to the bar of the House to answer for a breach of privilege. The motion was met with considerable opposition, but after a long debate on the liberty and responsibility of the press, was adopted.

In the House of Commons to-night Capt. Baillie Cochrane moved that, in the opinion of the House, the international code conference to meet at St. Petersburg affords a favorable opportunity for England to withdraw her agreement to the declaration of Paris in 1856.

Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke against the motion. He declared England could not honorably withdraw from that declaration without the consent of the other parties who signed it. Up to the present time the right to seize an enemy's goods on a neutral vessel was doubtless a great concession, but England was a gainer by the abolition of privateering and in other respects. He thought a revival of this question tended to put an end to peace, but generally I do not give the language.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1875.

Bids for Stationery.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department this morning for furnishing the department and its bureaus with stationery for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1875. There were seventeen bidders. The contracts will be awarded about the latter part of the week. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of stationery will be required.

Stamps on Bank Checks.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Department, to whom the subject was referred, has decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has a right to examine the bank checks of any bank to ascertain whether the law is violated respecting the affixing of stamps to such checks.

LOUISIANA.

The Wheeler Compromise—The Indications Favorable for its Success.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The indications are that the compromise, or adjustment, will be successful to-morrow, but nothing at present indicates just how the thing will be done. Members of the two parties were in executive session to-day, and, it is stated, Mr. Wheeler, who arrived last night, was with each body for a time, but their proceedings have not been made public.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK April 13, 1875.

A Driving Snow Storm

has prevailed here all day, and continued this evening. Dispatches from the interior of the State and the eastern portion of Pennsylvania say snow has fallen to the depth of from five to nine inches. The storm extended to Baltimore and Washington.

Death from Starvation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A young man, Fred Braudenburg, was found dying from starvation and exhaustion under a pile of lumber on the city front early this morning. He stated before death that he crawled under the lumber nine days ago. Other lumber was piled around, stopping egress. He was a son of Mathias Brandenburg, No. 6 St. Charles Place, Philadelphia, aged about eighteen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The mule spinners in the Massachusetts, Prescott and Lawrence mills at Lowell quit work last Monday night.

—James F. Acklen, formerly a citizen of New Orleans, was shot and killed at Lake Providence, La., on the 8th by one Thewill. The murderer attempted to escape but was captured and lodged in jail.

—The President will leave Washington to-morrow morning for New York, where he will remain till Friday morning, and there be joined by all the members of his Cabinet, except Attorney General Williams. They will then proceed to Boston.

—Commander Leroy Fitch, of the United States Navy, died in Logansport, Ind., on Tuesday, after a lingering illness. He was noted for the active part he took during the rebellion. He commanded the vessel that captured Walker, the fillibuster, in his first expedition to Nicaragua. He was a half brother of ex-United States Senator Graham N. Fitch.

—The pleasure yacht Ella Anna, containing a party of eight excursionists, was capsized on Tuesday in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., by a squall. Four of the persons were saved and four are missing. It is supposed they were drowned. The names of the missing are Geo. E. Kent, of New York; Adolph Davis, of Louisville, Ky.; John Kenslow, and Gillman Burke, of Charleston.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, light snow or rain near the coast, and brisk northwesterly winds, followed by clearing and decidedly cool weather, and rising barometer during the day. The Allegheny and upper Ohio rivers will rise.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., vs steam tug Ella Lehman. H. D. Gamble, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

United States vs. R. Arthurs; suit for refusing to permit the officers to inspect his bank. Judgment in $500 entered for U. S.

United States vs. stock of tobacco, cigars, &c., owned and claimed by Wm. Knecht, of Pittsburgh. Property condemned and ordered to be sold.

Wm. H. McClelland, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The appointment of James T. Wray, of this city, as assignee, was approved.

Levi Berger, bankrupt, Montour county. Elisha B. Reynolds allowed to proceed against the bankrupt and his assignee in his action of ejectment.

Simmons & Co. et al., creditors, vs. Thos. J. Rogers, debtor. Register Harper authorized to examine the petition in bankruptcy, to ascertain if the facts therein set forth are acts of bankruptcy, supported by affidavit, and if this Court has jurisdiction.

Steele & Co., Meadville, bankrupts. Ordered to be discharged from bankruptcy. H. G. Lazarus, Luzerne County, assignee. Report presented and confirmed.

Collins Bros., Titusville, bankrupts. Petition of Roberts & Co., petitioning creditors, presented and referred to Register Harper.

Andrew H. Miller, Andrew Lyons and J. M. Brush, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition for composition meeting presented and order made for a meeting of creditors on the 20th inst., in Mr. Miller's case, and the 21st inst., in Messrs. Brush and Lyons cases, to show cause why the resolution should not be recorded, and to ascertain if the resolution had been passed as required by law, and why said resolution should not be confirmed absolutely.

Orphans Court

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Final decrees of distribution, &c., were made in the following estates:

Estate of Wm. J. Hoffman, dec'd.; estate of Rosina Mansperger, dec'd.; Robert A. Chisholm, minor.

The following is the audit list for to-day: Estate of Nicholas Schultz, deceased; estate of Jacob Forest, deceased; estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased; estate of Geo. Soles, deceased; estate of Ann Carrigan, deceased; estate of Samuel Thompson, deceased; estate of Benjamin Carr, deceased.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The jury in the case of Thos. W. Vick and wife vs. Addison Arthurs, the jury found for plaintiffs for six and a quarter cents damages.

The case of George E. Hill & Co. vs. J. Hippely. An action to recover for a lot of hay sold, is on trial.

In the case of W. H. Keeny vs. Adam Holliday, the jury found for plaintiff for $77.64. This was an action to recover a balance due for services rendered as a stonecutter.

In another case between the same parties, plaintiff and defendant, the jury found for plaintiff for $175.50. This was an action on a promissory note.

The case of Joseph Scott vs. Harper & Voight is on trial. This is an action to recover for services as Superintendent of a livery stable.

Trial List for To-day.

Shroeder vs. P. & C. S. R. R. Co.
Jones vs. Knoner.
Tenth Ward Bank vs. Kennedy & Bro.
Grogan vs. Erble.
Hogdon vs. Bourk.
Sheridan vs. Eaton.
Brooks vs. Mueller.
Seiferth & Co. vs. Lohr.
Zeigenheim vs. Richard.
Heubright vs. Phillips.
Rosenberg vs. Weil Bros.
Frank & Co. vs. Reilbroger.
Archbold vs. Schamberg.
Drhen et al vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Schnellbach et al. vs. Young.
Holt vs. Canfield
McIntyre vs. Gallagher.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

This Court met, but there being no cases ready for trial it adjourned without transacting any business.

Trial List for To-day.

Mills vs. Jamison (11).
Same vs. Jamison et al.
Marshall et al. vs. Bogguss et al.
Davidson et al. vs. Moorhead et al.
Lane vs. Barton et al.
Joseph Gay vs. Same.
Brunot vs. Snowden.
Stockdale, trustee Pittsburgh Savings Bank, vs. Hill (2).
Thompson vs. Fell.
Brunot vs. King et al.
Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead et al.
Miner vs. Gildenfenny.
Canfield vs. Howard.

GERMANY.

The War Cloud.

BERLIN, April 13.—The *North German Gazette* accepts as reassuring the disavowal by the French press of war-like intentions.

Prohibitive Religious Orders.

The *Post* says the draft has been completed of the bill prohibiting religious orders in Prussia, except those employed in nursing the sick.

FRANCE.

Weights and Measures.

PARIS, April 13.—The diplomatic conference upon the metrical system of weights and measures met here yesterday. The Governments of Brazil, the United States, Venezuela and Argentine Republic are represented. It was resolved to establish an international bureau of weights and measures.

SPAIN.

Carlists Defeated at Tolosa.

MADRID, April 12.—Official dispatches report the defeat of the Carlists at Tolosa, with one hundred killed.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Military Escort for the Government Geologist—Indians Excited Over the Mining Expeditions—The Head "Soldiers" in Favor of Selling Their Rights.

OMAHA, April 13.—Six companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been ordered from the railroad to the base of the Black Hills, as an escort to Mr. Janney, Government geologist, who will make a survey of that country. He expects to leave Fort Laramie on the 15th.

The Government is promptly apprised of the many expeditions of miners into this country, and are prepared for them. Letters from the Red Cloud agency show that the Indians are fully aware of all that is being done in the matter, and are much excited over it. The head soldiers, who are really more powerful than the chiefs, are favorably inclined to disposing of the country lying between the two Cheyenne rivers for a good round consideration. In the event of its purchase the head soldiers will insist on the reservation being moved to the head of the Tongue river, at the base of the Big Horn Mountains. The Indians are exceedingly anxious that a large number of their head chiefs and soldiers should go to Washington and see the President, and are pleased that the agent has been ordered to take them to Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Jesuit College Burned by a Mob.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Advices from South America by the steamer to-day from Aspinwall state that the Jesuit College in Buenos Ayres has been completely burned, and that some of the ringleaders of the riot have been arrested. Three priests are known to have died. The Archbishop had returned to the city, and the newspapers unanimously recommended him to resign. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a circular addressed to the legations abroad, says: "The mob was headed by a Spanish priest. The number of killed does not exceed four, no priest being among them. There are, however, some priests wounded."

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1875.

Bids for Stationery.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department this morning for furnishing the department and its bureaus with stationery for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1875. There were seventeen bidders. The contracts will be awarded about the latter part of the week. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of stationery will be required.

Stamps on Bank Checks.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Department, to whom the subject was referred, has decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has a right to examine the bank checks of any bank to ascertain whether the law is violated respecting the affixing of stamps to such checks.

LOUISIANA.

The Wheeler Compromise—The Indications Favorable for its Success.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The indications are that the compromise, or adjustment, will be successful to-morrow, but nothing at present indicates just how the thing will be done. Members of the two parties were in executive session to-day, and, it is stated, Mr. Wheeler, who arrived last night, was with each body for a time, but their proceedings have not been made public.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK April 13, 1875.

A Driving Snow Storm

has prevailed here all day, and continued this evening. Dispatches from the interior of the State and the eastern portion of Pennsylvania say snow has fallen to the depth of from five to nine inches. The storm extended to Baltimore and Washington.

Death from Starvation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A young man, Fred Braudenburg, was found dying from starvation and exhaustion under a pile of lumber on the city front early this morning. He stated before death that he crawled under the lumber nine days ago. Other lumber was piled around, stopping egress. He was a son of Mathias Brandenburg, No. 6 St. Charles Place, Philadelphia, aged about eighteen.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Ninth Annual Meeting of Contributors Yesterday—Official Reports—Interesting Resume of Last Year's Work—Trustees Elected.

The ninth annual meeting of the contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Hospital, on Second avenue. The attendance was quite large and was indicative of the interest the contributors take in the benevolent institution they help to sustain. The meeting was called to order by Major William Frew, and was opened with prayer by Rev. S. F. Scovel.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the conclusion of the preliminary exercises Dr. J. C. Burgher presented the report of the Executive Committee. It rehearsed at length the work of the past year, and commended the order and cleanliness at the hospital, the kind and careful treatment of patients, and praised the unwearied efforts of the Matron to relieve the suffering of the sick and injured under her care. The Committee expressed itself under obligations to the Ladies' Charitable Association for gratuitous and unremitting attentions to the sick; to the Ladies' Fruit and Flower Charity for fruit and boquets; to the members of the Medical Board for personal services; to the Y. M. C. A. for religious services every Sunday, and to the city press for many courtesies. The total expenses of the hospital last year amounted to $7,500. The estimated amount to meet the expenditures of the ensuing year is $8,000. The annual subscriptions foot up $1,200, and the revenues from other sources $4,000, aggregating $5,200. The present debt is $1,800. To pay this off and meet the ordinary expenses of the incoming year the Committee think that $4,000 more than is provided for will be required. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Geo. W. Backofen, Treasurer, reported the receipts during the year, including the balance on hand April 1, 1874, to be $11,210.22. The expenditures were $11,036.27, leaving on hand a balance of $175.05.

The report of Mr. D. H. Fralich, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, was read and received.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, Secretary of the Medical Board, presented their report as follows:

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to again present the annual report of the Medical Board of the Hospital, and therewith a statement of the operations of the Dispensary Department. With the accompanying tabular statements and general summary, in which will be found a carefully arranged account of the diseases that have claimed the attention of the Board with the results in each instance plainly set forth, together with particulars in regard to age, nationality, sex, religion, &c., an approximately accurate idea may be obtained of what has been accomplished by this charity during the twelve months just past.

HOW PATIENTS WERE CLASSIFIED.

There have been twenty-one hundred and six patients admitted to treatment in the Hospital up to this date, the large majority of whom were charity patients. In the last year there were three hundred and eight patients under treatment, and of this number *more than three-fourths* were taken care of free of charge. The patients were thus distributed: In the medical wards, one hundred and eighty-three; in the surgical wards one hundred, and the lying-in, twenty-five. The daily average of patients maintained was twenty-four, and the average time each patient remained in the hospital was twenty-eight days. This would be equivalent to maintaining one patient eight thousand seven hundred and fourteen days. Two hundred and eight of the patients were men and one hundred were women; six of the number were colored people. As regards nationality, one hundred and thirty-six were Americans, eighty one were Irish, thirty-seven were Germans; thirty-three were English, and twenty-one were divided among other nationalities. One hundred and ninety-four of the inmates were Protestants, one hundred and ten were Catholics and four were Israelites. As usual, the largest proportion of the sick were between twenty and thirty years of age, the ratio suddenly dec

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99⅛

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Times* incidentally alludes to one of our railroads as follows: "The Pennsylvania Railroad never touches a piece of country, by a lease of any old lines, but it carries cleanliness, comfort and enlightenment out to the farthest station." A neat compliment, that.

THE New York *Tribune* has signalized its occupancy of its new building by breaking silence relative to its circulation. It shows, by indubitable evidence, that its average daily issue during March was 46,467, and that so far during April the circulation has averaged 50,868 complete copies daily. This is a remarkable showing, and proves the *Tribune* to be second only in circulation among the four cent dailies in New York.

BISMARCK keeps up his war with the Ultramontanes with unimpaired vigor. The Prussian Diet has before it a proposition to repeal the clause of the Constitution which allows practical religious freedom to the sects, and makes the consent of the Government essential to the legality of a given appointment. Remonstrances are answered, and the determination of the Government is unchanged to bring those against whom it is fighting to terms.

THE new Ministers abroad, Messrs. Maynard and Orth, have received their instructions, and are about to proceed to their stations of duty. Unless the indications are misleading, they will have important and delicate duties to discharge, ere long. There are threatenings of war in Europe, which will lead to diplomatic complications, if not to actual conflict of arms. In either event the duties of our Ministers abroad will be very important, and their instructions are said to cover every contingency likely to arise.

THE Governor has signed the bill repealing Local Option. Much interest was manifested in the fate of this bill, the prevailing sentiment being in opposition to the bill. The Governor, however, is controlled by a general principle, as regards signing and vetoing bills. Unless any bill is at variance with the Constitution, his rule very properly is, to put the responsibility on the Legislature, and sign whatever it may enact. To favor or oppose on the mere score of policy, is too uncertain a rule to be followed; hence he is compelled to adopt a general principle, which is to sign all laws passed by the Legislature that are not unconstitutional. He has followed this rule in the present instance. The fault for whatever defects there may be in the bill is, therefore, with the Legislature. It assumed the entire responsibility, the House taking the lead. It is to it that the people must look who dislike the existing order of things.

IT IS amusing what distortions of history gain currency at times. Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, is credited with the stetement, that when General Grant was before Richmond, he called a council of his officers, who advised his retreat, but next morning the order was sent round, "Advance in solid column on the enemy at daybreak." There was no such council, and no order even similar to that mentioned, given while Grant was crowding Lee before Richmond. Something similar to it occurred after Grant had crossed the Rapidan, and had fought Lee back of Fredericksburg. A council was called, and the opinions of the Generals taken as to the advisability of renewing the conflict the next day. The prevailing sentiment was for retreat; but Grant had quietly written an order to each, on slips of paper, which were passed to them, and the council adjourned. When the Generals reached their quarters, each found his slip contained an order to advance. The illustration is equally good in either case, but the change in location and circumstance, as used by Moody, shows how history is frequently changed.

WE ARE in receipt of two pamphlets from J. R. Weldin & Co., on the currency, —the one embracing a series of essays on our national currency, what it is and should be, by John S. Drew. His argument is in behalf of a large issue of greenbacks, in interchangeable for our bonded debt,—the greenbacks to be used for business development. We quoted largely from a former edition of this work, and will yet refer to some of its supplementary remarks. The pamphlet contains many important facts, but they are rather crudely used. The second is a paper by John Stuart Mill, on the inexpediency of an irredeemable paper currency,—a proposition that would not seem to need even to be stated,—much less elaborated. As a statement of principles, however, on which all discussions of the subject must be based, this pamphlet is unusually clear and satisfactory. The difficulty is to know what he is aiming at,—as *irredeemable* paper currency is not advocated, so far as we know, by the most rampant inflationist: at least in this country. The theory that underlies all propositions for the issue of a paper currency, so far as we know, is that it shall, at some time, and in some way, be redeemed. The only question we have is as to the redeemer, and the time of redemption. This the pamphlet does not discuss.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, jr., whose contributions to the literature relating to railroad law and management have attained a high reputation, has given a paper, through the *North American Review* on the Granger movement. He claims that it is on the decline, and that it originated in the belief of the Western farmers that they were charged extortionately for the transportation of their produce. This idea is, in part, erroneous. It has always cost more to carry a cord of wood across a State, than it is worth; and without railroads, corn could only be wagoned 165 miles without its value being consumed. Yet railroads carry it ten times as far. There is, he claims, and rightly, too, always a limit to the distance that produce can be carried, before its value is eaten up and this depends on trade, and not the will of corporations. He also shows that the notion that railway stock is extensively watered and dividends thus extravagant is an error. Referring to Illinois, there are 13,000 miles of railway in the State, which cost $600,000,000, on which the net earnings are $20,570,000, less than five per cent. Or deducting $15,000 a mile, the amount of watered stock said to exist, and the net earnings are only seven per cent. The same general result is shown to exist in the Northwestern States. Excessive competition, and the bad manners of railway employes he mentions as real evils, and shows that there should be a more careful calculation of the necessities involved, before roads are constructed. But the propensity to defeat Judges for uttering just decisions, and demanding that Congress shall build impossible roads he regards as a passing delusion.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held yesterday, and the old Board of Managers re-elected. The statement of earnings for the year ending December, 1874, is $2,389,472, and the expenses $918,637.27,—the former being a slight decrease and the latter an increase, as compared with the preceding year. The depression in business, however, reached its lowest point in December, since which time the traffic of the road has steadily increased. The peculiar forms the depressions of trade have taken, affecting oil and coal especially, have made the Allegheny road feel the pressure with unusual severity. But when activity is resumed in the directions referred to, this road must benefit by the change more than any other road. The Directors state that they have not been disappointed in the results of the year, and evidently look forward with high hopes to the year before them. The low grade road, while pronounced a very expensive work, is also stated to be one of the best built new roads in the country. We are very certain that the Allegheny Valley road, with its branches, is speedily destined to be, what we have prophesied for it, one of the most prosperous roads in the country; and its present able management is rapidly developing its capabilities.

We have fully appreciated the difficulties which beset the new management, and can understand the care, skill and energy required to carry the road through its difficulties. The sudden death of Colonel Phillips, whose energy and administrative force had urged forward the work of the road, left its affairs in a complicated situation. John Scott, Esq., was called to the Presidency, and at once entered on his duties with vigor, and soon ascertained the precise situation of affairs. His management of the demands that were so vociferously urged, and that threatened the road with bankruptcy, finally resulted in a settlement generally satisfactory. The bonds bore interest, which was promptly paid on the first of the present month. W. P. Shinn, Esq., as Assistant President, has also rendered important service, while Col. Lawrence, the Superintendent, amply met the responsibilities of his important position. The various other offices were filled with able gentlemen, and thus the road is emerging from its struggles. We venture that it will yet rank among the first in point of business and prosperity.

BROWNLOW AND JOHNSON.

Parson Brownlow is not disposed to rest under certain imputations put upon him by Andrew Johnson, in his recent speech on Louisiana affairs, delivered in the United States Senate. The general report, furnished the press, did not contain the part to which Brownlow excepts,—but he quotes it, as part of a letter he writes the New York *Tribune*, in which he scathingly replies to Andy. The quotation is too long and verbose for reproduction, but its pith is this: Johnson claims that Tennessee, in 1866, when Brownlow was Governor, was in a situation similar to Louisiana, in 1875, the Governor and the Legislature being in conflict. Also, that while Grant interfered in Louisiana, he, Johnson, did not in Tennessee. His closing remarks are as follows: "Here was almost the precise case that you have in Louisiana. Here, though the struggle was not strictly between the Governor and contending members for seats in the Legislature, the main issue was between the Legislature and the Governor. That was the great struggle. We find in the case of Louisiana, and it is so said and conceded by all who speak on the subject, that the military was there obeying the behests of the Governor in organizing the Legislature and organizing a Legislature that favored him. In principle it is precisely the same case." Brownlow replies that this is what is called at the North "misrepresenting the truth of history," but in Tennessee is called "unmitigated lying."

As against the statements of fact made by Johnson, he submits that while in Louisiana there was a controversy, resulting in bloodshed, as to who was Governor of the State and who were rightly members of the Legislature, there was not the slightest question on these points at the time referred to in Tennessee. On the other hand, "the sole question in controversy in Tennessee was whether, in palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, a small minority in the Legislature, acting under the advice of Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, should, by lawless revolutionary means, block legislation and break up the Legislature of the State. This was the sole question, as the record shows."

Brownlow convened the Legislature in extra session to pass upon the Fourteenth amendment to the National Constitution, and declares, as against Johnson's assertion that he did not interfere at the time, that he, "as President, determined to interfere in the administration of the Government of the State, and did interfere in as flagrant a manner as President Grant is even charged with doing by the Democratic press of to-day, or by this same Andrew Johnson. He had the effrontery to endeavor to browbeat and bully me and the loyal majority of the Legislature associated with me into acquiescence in that miserable political abortion known as "My policy." Before the assembling of the Legislature, he declares that word was sent from Washington that "the President desired that the Legislature be broken up rather than the amendment be ratified." Federal appointments were promised and afterward given to the bolters. It was an open secret at Washington, and was mentioned in the press correspondence of the time that the President would prevent a quorum of the Legislature from assembling, if possible. A quorum was obtained, however, by the members present sending the Sergeant-at-arms after absentees, a proceeding that was perfectly legal. In order that the Sergeant-at-arms might be properly aided, he applied through General Thomas for Federal troops, "because they were less obnoxious to the rebel population than the State militia," but Johnson refused. "I was not 'as he hypocritically pretends, because of any scruples or doubts as to his right to give the military aid called for, but he necessarily made the refusal dictated to General Grant because he was the conspirator who originated and sustained the lawlessness." The amendment was ratified by 57 to 19 votes and only two members were present, finally, contrary to their wishes.

From these facts, Brownlow declares that it was not he, but Johnson, who sought to control the Legislature. So far did he carry his hostility, that he induced a petty judge to issue an injunction against the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a rebel sheriff actually invaded the State House to release the arrested members. This judge was impeached and removed by the Legislature. Two very pertinent points are made, in answer to Johnson's assertion that the Legislature was opposed to the amendment: "Why, if, as Johnson asserts, the majority of the Legislature were opposed to my advocacy of the amendment, how happened it that two-thirds of a quorum, and a large majority of the whole body of the Legislature, including those absent as well as present, favored its ratification? And if, as he says, the Legislature as a body were opposed to it, why did he deem it necessary to advise his tools in the Assembly to 'bolt' from their places, and reduce the House below a quorum, so as to defeat ratification?"

Aside from the persons involved, the remarks of Brownlow are interesting, as indicating the total incorrectness of Johnson, when assuming to institute a comparison between his fairness, and Grant's unfairness; his obedience to law, and Grant's violation of the Constitution. The extreme absurdity of Johnson, his old time egotism, his bitter animosities, have all been commented on heretofore. But the historical references have been accepted by Democratic journals as conclusive evidence of his obedience to law. The value of Brownlow's retort is that it exposes the fallacy of his pretensions, and shows him to have interfered in a most culpable manner, using Federal offices to bribe legislators in their action on a Constitutional question. Andy is certainly badly scathed.

THE memoirs of General W. T. Sherman, by himself, are forthcoming from the press of D. Appleton & Co., in two volumes of over 400 pages each.

PERSONAL.

THE real name of Edward Strahan, who wrote the Illustrated travels entitled "The New Hyperion," is said to be Earl Shinn.

THE Hon. Horace Maynard, United States Minister to Turkey, has started with his wife for his post at Constantinople.

ONE hundred and four cardinals have been buried by the present Pope. Fifty-six are still on hand and five *in petto*—in breast.

MRS. MARY SELLERS and Mrs. Barbara Babb, of Milton, Mass., are probably the oldest twins in New England, being eighty-five years of age.

PROF. WHITNEY, of Yale College, sailed for Europe on Saturday. He will spend the Summer traveling in England, Scotland, and Germany.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and his friends all over the State will be glad to learn, is entirely out of danger.

A FRENCH crititic says that American belles display many times a day toilettes "sufficient to ruin twenty husbands." They get them from France, though.

THE Empress of Japan has decided on the erection of a college for young girls who wish to devote themselves to teaching, and has given a liberal sum from her private purse toward the expense of construction.

DR. CORNELIUS FALLING BROWN, of Niles, Mich., has been appointed Surgeon General to the Khedive of Egypt, with an annual salary of $7,000 in gold, a house, and servants. Dr. Brown was formerly in business in Chicago, and married there.

MR. LEICESTER VERNON, a grandson of the donor to the British nation of the celebrated Vernon Gallery, died a few days ago at Richmond, Va. He was graduated at one of the English universities a few months ago, receiving special honors, and had come to Virginia to invest in land and make a home.

MR. WILLARD CARPENTER, of Evansville, Indiana, intends to establish in that city a munificent charity, the endowment for which will be about $1,000,000. The precise object the donor has in views is not yet made public, but the papers and plans are now being perfected, and it is understood that the work will be begun in one or two months.

DR. BAGSHAWE, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, England, revived on Good Friday a ceremony in commemoration of Christ washing the feet of his apostles before the Last Supper. A dozen boys dressed in white, and having bare legs, were ranged in a row, and the bishop, with great ceremony, washed each boy's foot and then kissed it.

THE Bishop of Manchester, England, preaching at Urmston recently, remarked that he desired above all to see the Church of England recover her glorious title of being the poor man's church. He deplored the waste of liberality which rendered it necessary in some cases to charge pew rents, and said it would not be possible to maintain the Church as a national institution unless it rested distinctly upon a popular basis.

MR. JAMES LICK, in giving his reasons for revoking his deed of trust, said that a strong inducement was the torture he suffered from the agents of benevolent societies to which he had at most made benefactions. They were continually at his bedside importuning him to amend the deed so as to include them. Another reason was an evident determination on the part of his relatives to test the validity of the deed in the Courts. A nephew had already brought a suit for $40,000 for services which he claimed to have rendered.

SINCE the death of Paran Stevens, the great New York hotel proprietor, his widow has received from the estate $179,000. She has a large personal estate of $100,000, besides a residence in Fifth avenue, with stables in Twenty-eighth street, and houses in Fifth avenue, an apartment house in Twenty-seventh street, and a residence in Newport, including lands, graperies, peacheries, and green house, man-servants and maid-servants, four horses, an Alderney cow, and an acre of pasturage—and is not too old to marry again.

THE will of the late Capt. E. B. Ward has found its way to the Michigan Legislature. A bill has been introduced, in the interest of Mrs. Ward and the legal heirs, to amend the existing law relating to the settlement of estates so as to do away with the special administrator who may now be appointed to take charge of the estate until it is settled, and, instead, to give the executors control. The sons of Captain Ward resist the proposed change in the law; and, as the estate is valued at over $5,000,000, a powerful lobby is enlisted on both sides, and a hard fight will be fought over the wealth of the dead millionaire.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. D. GRANT has made arrangements to resign from the service next fall to enter into the banking business in Washington. The firm of which he becomes a member will be known as Sherman & Grant, the senior member being John Sherman Jr., a nephew of General Sherman, and who is now engaged in business with H. D. Cooke, Jr., a son of ex-Governor Cooke. The present firm will be dissolved by mutual consent April 16, and the new firm organized May 1, although Colonel Grant will not give the business his personal attention until after his return from the expedition now fitting out under General Custer for the Yellowstone.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BOMBAY dispatches announce cholera in the province of Oude.

J. F. CAMBERG has been indicted for the murder of James Thompson, at Fremont, Neb.

THE receipts of the French railroads in 1874 were $159,473,069, compared with $160,440,862 for 1873.

THE Elk Horn river, in Nebraska, is very high. Nearly all the bridges on that stream have been carried off.

THE Union Elevator in Indianapolis was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is $75,000, and insurance $38,000.

THE Rothschilds have issued a prospectus of the new Russian loan of £15,000,000, with interest at four and one-half per cent. per annum, to be issued at ninety-two of the amount. Eight million pounds will be offered for subscription in London, and the remainder is reserved for St. Petersburg.

THE referee in the suit of William A. Woodward against the estate of the late Ezra Cornell, of New York, to recover seventeen thousand dollars and costs, for locating Government lands in Wisconsin, from 1865 to 1868, has rendered a report finding judgment for the plaintiff for $60,805 and costs.

ANN ELIZA, in her lectures, says the Mormons on being baptized take an oath to bear eternal hostility to the Government of the United States. If this be true Elder Cannon has no right to sit as a delegate from Utah in Congress. Such an oath is a far more serious bar than the fact that he practices polygamy.

THE French funerals of public men are generally notable for the orations delivered by their friends, and the address of Gambetta at the grave of the late M. Quintet shows that grief and politics are intermingled on the solemn occasions. "Prolonged applause" would be a strange feature of American funerals.

How many smokers know what the brands on cases of Havana cigars mean? The names *Regalia, Londres, Damas* and *Entr'operas*, do not refer to quality, but to sizes. The quality is indicated by *superfino, fino, superior* and *bileno. Moduro* means that the tobacco is very strong, *secaro* for that not so strong, *colorado* for medium, and *claro* for mild.

A NEW YORK paper asserts that it is "long hair" that is the matter in the Beecher business. That was the domestic difficulty in the Samson family, and was fatal to Absalom. The paper recommends the free use of a pair of shears, and represents Beecher and Tilton as they would appear after a close cut—two rather melancholy, but business-like facts, with the romance and emotion taken out with the hair. Speaking of the follies of long-haired men, we are reminded that is what was the matter with Samson.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Maryland first mortgage bondholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad was held in Baltimore on Monday, to hear the report on the condition of the road. John M. Dennison read an abstract of a report prepared for the general meeting of the bondholders in New York. It charges gross mismanagement on the part of the chief officers of the road, Wm. R. Judson, Amos Tenny and John E. Young, and that they have diverted the earnings of the road from their proper use to personal benefit and speculation. The report recommends a foreclosure under the first mortgage.

The Asia Minor Famine.

The extent of the ravages of the famine in Asia Minor, to which we have already called attention in these columns, is shown by some terrible figures published in the *Levant Herald*. Taking forty-two villages in a district in which the English Relief Committee has been at work as subjects of investigation, the following statistics have been obtained: The total of the population in 1873 was 16,900; it is now reduced to 9,261; 4,997 have died and 2,642 are described as "dispersed." These poor people had, in 1873, 2,260 pair of oxen—they now have 427; they had, in 1873, 81,240 sheep, but now possess only 3,312; 3,635 of the inhabitants of these villages have been supplied with wheat by the English Relief Committee. Another district, containing 160 to 170 villages, in respect of which similar calculations have been made, seems to have suffered not less severely. Its population in 1873 was 52,000; the approximate number of deaths is stated at 20,000, the number of population dispersed at 7,000, and there is now a remainder of 5,000.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN SENSATION.

Big Scare in Talmage's Tabernacle.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage had a congregation Sunday evening that crowded the spacious Tabernacle and extended to the sidewalk. Hundreds were turned away, and many more were content with standing room only. The preacher gave one of his impassioned discourses on the dangers of a seafaring life, and the peril every one in the congregation was menaced with, himself included, of becoming a castaway. The immense audience were now and again stilled by the vigorous appeals familiar to Tabernacle ears. During one of these, in which the preacher, with upraised hand and voice husky with emotion, had declared that he claimed every one in the house for God, and, without a moment's delay to raise a cry for mercy, show a signal of distress—in five minutes it might be too late, in four minutes it might be too late, in three minutes it might be, in two minutes—yea, in one minute—there was a great hush; the silence oppressive. Suddenly from the western side of the church came a sharp, cracking noise, as of the breaking of timbers. A moment more, and a clamorous confusion arose, through which came cries of "The gallery's giving way!" "Get out! get out!" followed by a frantic rush for the doors by the most excitable. Clothes were torn and minor incidents of discomfort ensued, but no one was seriously injured. The preacher endeavored to draw a moral from the alarm, but it was not listened to. The doxology was started by a gentleman and continued by the organ and cornet, the audience pouring out of the doors despite the efforts of the ushers. It was announced that in consequence of this alarm, occasioned by the needless interference of one of the audience with a window, the closing of which by an unskilful hand had nearly caused a calamity, the trustees had determined upon hereafter handing such persons over to the police.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. And if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christober Ziegler.

Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CUSTOMS, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 9, 1875.

☞ BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, April 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., the Marine Hospital Buildings and Grounds, situated in this city.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Any default in part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property sold, and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given to the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the final payment shall have been made.

No bid under five thousand dollars ($5,000) per acre will be considered. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if required for the interests of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
Supervising Inspector of Customs.
ap11:r14

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Jno. Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1875.

(Signed) JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.
No. 2,235. mar20:r66

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

☞ IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several wards, boroughs and townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State and Poor Taxes
FOR 1875,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1875.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1875.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective gas companies, or at my office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., April 1, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th inst.

ap2 JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.

NOBLE'S
UPHOLSTERY!

MATTRESSES,
BEDDING,
LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, Etc., Etc.

Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.
1:26:m80

MR. CHAS. ESPICH,

IMPORTER OF

Birds and Animals

Has just received from Germany, France, Italy, &c., a large and magnificent assortment of all the choice and rare BIRDS of the world. Also, Squirrels, Rabbits Pigeons, &c., of all varieties. Large assortment of Cages of all kinds, Bird Seeds, &c. Prepared and celebrated Mocking Bird Food. Tanghi Bullfinches.

SIXTH AVENUE,

Just above Trinity Church, and near Smithfield St. ☞ Removed from 42 Fifth avenue.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day sold and transferred all my stock (5 shares) in the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny to JAMES EAKIN.

EMANUEL SCHLAG.
ALLEGHENY, April 12, 1875. ap9:p83

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR. Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24:m3wr

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, April 14

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Dress Goods

In Medium and Fine Qualities.

At 25c, Good Black Alpacas, well worth 37½c.
At 37½c, Extra quality Black Alpaca, worth 50c.
At 50c, Most Desired Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, Unsurpassed Bargains in Black Alpacas.

From 10 cents to 25 cents per yard, Unusual Good Bargains in

Dress Goods!

Black All Wool Cashmeres,

At 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1.

Our large stock of these good indicates that we are offering them at much below usual prices. Full assortment from lowest to finest qualities imported.

DRESS SILKS

Unprecedented Bargains.

At $1 to $1.25, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ to $1.50, Extra Quality Black Silks.
At $1.75 to $2, Decided Bargains in Best Black Silks.
At $2.25 to $4, Best Black Silks, at fully one-third under usual prices.
Plain Colored Dress Silks, at lowest prices.
Striped Dress Silks, all desirable styles and colors.

Black Hernanies & Grenadines

Now opened—popular bargains in Plain and Striped—all qualities.

New Plain and Plaid Suitings.
New Alpacas, Pongees, Poplins, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
New Tycoon Repps, Plaids, &c.

LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,

Latest Spring Styles—All Made in Best Possible Manner—Prices Unusually Low.

New Spring Sacques, Jackets, &c. New Shawls of all kinds.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, April 14

Manufacturing Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To supply the large demand we are having for Ladies' Made-Up Suits, Wrappers, Sacques, Jackets, Garments for Infants and Children's Wear, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Undergarments, &c., Linen Shirt Bosoms, and the many other articles we manufacture ourselves, we have this week largely increased our facilities, by the addition of a large number of experienced dressmakers and new sewing machines.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT FOR

Ladies', Misses', Children, Men and Boys'

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

Fully replenished this week with New Goods. Uniformly low prices for everything.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

For Ladies, Misses, Gents and Children.

Notions,
Sewings and Trimmings,
Sewing Machine Needles and Oils.

Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, &c.,

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. G. DORSEY, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Dorsey, Geo. H. Crosby,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

M. Voegtly, C. C. Boyle,
Jas. A. Brewer, J. C. Dalzell,
C. Yeager, Jacob Painter,
L. Walter, Thomas Mellon,
James Graham, Wm. Eaton,
Geo. W. Evans, E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleiner, W. W. Patrick,
Lewis Peters,
C. YEAGER, L. WALTER,
President. Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, THOS. D. KEECH,
Treasurer. Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

Capital, - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Dawson,
Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00

SAMUEL T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE EXECUTORS OF
DAVID E. PARK, DECEASED,
Offer for sale his undivided one-half interest in the Real Estate of the

Lake Superior Copper Mill Property,

In 12th ward, Pittsburgh, bounded by Railroad street, 31st street, the line of the Allegheny river and the property of the Black Diamond Steel Works, and having erected thereon the COPPER MILL of PARK & CO., fronting on Railroad street. Application may be made to any of the undersigned.

JAMES L. KUHN,
ANDREW M. SMITH,
JAS. B. SCOTT,
Executors.

mh31:p18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, JAMES L. BROWN, of the 12th ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., dealer in Lumber, has made a voluntary assignment and transfer of his estate for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to and those having claims against him will present the same without delay to

JOSEPH H. NOBLE,
Corner of 31st and Smithfield streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1875. ap12:p76

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
☞ Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, April 14

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

At prices as low as can be found in United States.

NO LIMIT TO QUANTITY.

Customers supplied by the yard, single piece, bale, package or larger quantities.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimities and Checks.
Sham Pillow Cases and Sheets.

New Spring Styles

Calicos, Chintzes and Percales,

Opened Every Morning.

At 6¼c, Some of the Best of Calicos, fast colors.
At 7½c, Best Calicos, good styles, by the full piece.
At 8½c, Good Yard-Wide Bleached Muslins.
At 10c and 11c, special bargains in Yard Wide Unbleached Muslins.
At 80c, Full Size Good White Bed Quilts.
At 90c and 98c, extra bargains in White Bed Quilts.

Extraordinary Good Bargains in

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.

Medium and Fine Qualities, suitable for

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Carpets, of all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Window Blinds, &c.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Printing, &c.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, April 8, 1875.

Sealed proposals for PRINTING AND STATIONERY for the use of this Department, for the ensuing year, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 17th, at 12 M. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the Board.

By order of the Printing Committee.
CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 9, 1875.

##

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of PITTSBURGH and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875.

The storm of yesterday limited financial features, but made no serious change in the general situation. The notable event of the day was the meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the submitment of the annual report of President Scott. The report practically embraces the operations of two years, and shows a slight falling off in receipts as compared with 1873, and also a small increase of expenses. The loss referred to reached its maximum in December last, and since that time the road has been gaining in business. We publish the report in full elsewhere. The road is evidently on the way to very great prosperity.

—Stock operations in New York were very interesting last week. Pacific Mail was the principal speculative football, and is likely to continue thus, notwithstanding the efforts of its backers to give it larger value, because the time between this corporation and Panama yet exists, and is not in a fair way of settlement. The latter company demand $40,000 per month as their share of the business, an exaction which is regarded as unjust on the part of a line which is only forty-nine miles long, and is a demand which the Union Pacific Company as a copartner in this transaction are determined to resist. Threats are made by the Panama people to establish a competing line of steamers, but when it is remembered that the outlay for such a purpose will not be far from three or four millions of dollars, and that much delay must attend the establishment of agencies and the building of docks and warehouses on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it will be recognized that many difficulties stand in the way of a successful battle between these corporations. The immediate result can only be a depreciation in the price of both stocks. The foregoing facts have borne heavily upon the price of Pacific Mail during the week, and it will not be surprising if lower figures are made before a further rise takes place. The feeling of operators is quite unsettled, and opinion is about equally divided as to the propriety of going long or short of the stock. During the next three months large amounts will be disbursed in the shape of dividends, interest and rents, so that probably from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 will be let loose to seek investment in the active bonds and stocks. Influences like these are quietly producing their effect upon the mercantile and speculative classes, and constitute a part of the reasons assigned for the activity which is witnessed in the several markets.

—The New York *Daily Bulletin* prints some figures showing that the business of the leading railroads of the country has increased largely in 1874. It draws from them the deduction that the internal trade of the country has experienced a corresponding development. The roads are the avenue of the industrial movement of the country—show their freight tonnage to have rapidly increased, and their earnings to be better, and you show that general business is greater. The *Bulletin* compared the operating expenses and the gross earnings for 1873 and 1874 of the twenty-two leading railroads of the country, with the following result:

	1873.	1874.
Gross earnings...	$191,854,005	$190,288,469
Operat'g expenses.	122,019,754	114,283,722

This shows that the net earnings—the difference between the expenses and the gross earnings—were $76,004,747 in 1874, against $69,834,251 in 1873,—a gain of 80,496, or 9 per cent. In 1874 the expenses were 60.05 per cent. of the gross earnings; in 1873 they were 64.12 per cent. Adding to these calculations the factor that freight charges were much lower, we reach the conclusion that the amount of tonnage carried was much larger, while the cost to the public was much less, and the profit to the companies greater.

—The anthracite coal tonnage reported by the several coal carrying companies for the week ending on the 3d instant, aggregated 292,290 tons, and for the year to date 3,775,723 tons, against 5,027,934 tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 1,252,211 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 65,293 tons and for the year 552,599 tons, against 490,582 to corresponding time last year, an increase of 62,017 tons. The total tonnage of both hard and soft coals reported amounted to 357,583 tons, and for the year to 4,328,322 tons, against 5,518,516 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease in both kinds of 1,190,194 tons. These aggregates are subject to a deduction for so much coal as passes over more than one road, and thus is doubled in the above reported aggregates. The amount, however, is not very considerable, and does not change materially the relative tonnage of the companies. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 74,541 tons, and for the year 691,625 tons, of which 555,785 was coal and 125,839 coke. This embraces all the coal carried over the road, both anthracite and bituminous, East and West.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,878,316; produce exports, $4,266,059; and specie exports, $339,992. The total imports of general merchandise and dry goods since January 1, this year, are $106,876,291, against $121,670,692 in 1874, and $127,175,971 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $63,501,140, against $78,804,997 in 1874, and $69,398,545 in 1873. The exports of specie since January 1, are $16,816,273, against $9,151,146 in 1874, and $15,663,146 in 1873. The imports of specie for the week were $654,501.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon	122½
5-20 1867	118¾
20—1864	119¼
" 1865	120¼
" 1865 new	120¾
" 1867	121¾
" 1868—coupons	121¾
10-40's	114¾
Currency 6's	124½
New 5-20 reg'ts	118¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	101⅜
Erie	22⅝
L. C. & L. C.	102
St. Paul	29¾
Do. Pref	59
Michigan Southern	74⅝
Do. Central	79¾
North Western Common	45¾
Do. Pref	58
Rock Island	103¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅜
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	28
Union Pacific	71⅜
Toledo & Wabash	14⅜
Harlem	130
Adams Express	104⅝
American Express	61½
U. S. Express	62¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	28⅝
Quicksilver	26½
Port Wayne	99⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¾
Panama	131½
Iron Mountain	19½

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¼
Reading	58⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	130⅜
Oil Creek	19
Lehigh Valley	62
Central Transportation	48¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77½

NEW YORK, April 14, 1875.

Money was easy. Early loans were at 4@6, but in the afternoon capital was freely offered from 3 down to 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was strong at 486@486½ for sixty days and 490@490 1-2 for sight. The customs receipts were $333,000. The produce exports for the week were $4,151,269. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet and lower for Tennessees and Louisianas. The stock market opened quiet and steady, and afterward became weak and declined 1-8@¼ per cent. all around, after which there was a recovery of ⅛@¼, with the chief advance in Erie and Union Pacific. The market then became dull, except for Erie, which was very active and strong in response to higher prices from London. Toward the close the whole market was under the lead of Union Pacific, which has dropped 1½ per cent. In final dealings the market was steady at a recovery of ¼@1 per cent. from the lowest point. Nothing further has been done in regard to the new contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies. The transactions aggregated 136,600 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 78,000 Erie, 6,600 Wabash, and 32,000 Union Pacific.

Government.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 122¾@123; do '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, 121¾; do do new, 120⅝; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121¾; 10-40s, 114¼; new 5s, 116¾; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 72; Virginia, new, 71; do old, 54; North Carolina, new, 39¾; do new, 40.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 28⅜; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 104¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 62; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 58; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 112⅝; St. Paul, 30¾; do preferred, 59; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 21; Toledo & Wabash, 14¾; do preferred, 29; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91¾; Erie, 24½; Quincy, 112¾; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 131½; Michigan Central, 109; Union Pacific, 71¾; Central Pacific, 96⅜; Union, 99½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 114¾.

LONDON, April 13—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3-16 per cent. more than the Bank of England rate, or 5-16 below the Bank of England minimum. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day is £5,000. Consols, for money, 92¾@93¼; account, 92⅞@93⅛; 5-20's of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40's, 103¾; New 5's, 103; do 6's, 107⅜; Erie, 22¼; preferred, 37¾. Illinois Centrals, 89; Erie, 23; preferred, 37¾.

PARIS, April 13.—Rentes 63f. 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 13, 1875.

The wet and inclement weather had a depressing influence upon general business to-day, which at best has been nothing to brag about; while it is better than it was last month, it is not up to what it usually is at this season of the year. The grain trade continues very firm, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and flour also is firmer and advancing, in sympathy with Wheat. There is an easier feeling as regards the hog product, but prices remain unchanged. Groceries are steady, there is a fair degree of activity, but prices, as a rule, are often and drooping.

APPLES—Continue very dull but unchanged; sales, in small lots, at $1.50@2.50 ₱ barrel, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—80@85c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—Continue dull, with the supply accumulating. Hand picked remain unchanged at $1.80@1.85 in medium, and $1.90@2.00 for navies.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the finer grades of table Butter, and it is in light supply, but for old stock, with which the market is overstocked, there is little or no demand, and dealers report that it is hard to dispose of at any prices. Prime to choice roll, 25@28c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue quiet and unchanged at $9.00@12.00 a bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is reported steady, with regular jobbing sales at 15½@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17@17½ for New York do.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged; Apples, 7¼@8½; Peaches, (halves) 8½@9c, as to quality.

EGGS—There was a very fair demand to-day, but the supply was fully equal to it, hence prices are no better; range at 17@18c.

FLOUR—There is a decidedly firmer feeling in this market, and dealers generally are now holding at an advance. Spring wheat flours, $5.65@5.75 for Wisconsins, and $5.90@7 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@8 for red and $6.25@8.50 for amber. Flour stocks, 3,750.

GROCERIES—Trade continues slow as compared with what it usually is at this period, but a general improvement will be reported by the country trade as log as the lock-out continues. Many of the retailers have the most of their capital locked up in their to-be, and with that nearly monopolized and their credit impaired, they are unable to do much even if they could or were so disposed. The wholesale and wholesale and retail, are now pursuing a very conservative policy, selling only for cash or to prompt, reliable, short time buyers.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11½
Granulated	11⅛
Powdered	11½
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼

SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	40
Cassia, Bark	40
Nutmegs	@ 40
Ground Pepper, 10 lb cans	30
Ground Alspice, 10 lb cans	30
Ground Cassia, 10 lb cans	30
Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	60
Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans	30
Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	30
Mon, 10 lb c	50

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20 @22
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	30
Roasted loose	26½
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java loose	32½

RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@8¾

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—There is no movement in Wheat; there is some offering and those do not appear to be much demand for it; in the absence of sales we omit quotations, although the general tone of the market is firm. The receipts of corn are large and with very light receipts and a limited supply, prices are still tending upward; quotable at 48@48½ for prime to choice yellow in bulk, and we look for higher prices. Oats in limited supply, and with considerable inquiry, prices are firmer; quotable at 36@37c for mixed and 38@39 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye remains scarce and prices are higher; $1.15@1.20. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—Continues dull but prices remain as last month; prairie, $16@17; timothy, $19@21, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—$3.00@4.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $2.75@3.50 ₱ bu.

OILS—Lard Oil is higher in sympathy with lard; extra No 1, $1.20. Miners Oil continues to sell freely, and it is rapidly superseding Carbon Oil for illuminating purposes, as it answers the purpose just as well and is 50@60c per gallon cheaper, being quoted at 75@78c. There is not one barrel of lard oil sold here now where there was 25 prior to the introduction of Miners Oil, that is for burning purposes.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive quite freely, but with a very fair demand, prices are still maintained; sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.12@1.15 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is easier under the influence of lower advices from Chicago, but as yet there has been no reduction in prices in this market, and dealers predict that the reaction will only be temporary.

Hams—EXTRA S. C. ₱ lb	14
Shoulders	11
S'flat Bacon, S. C.	14
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00
Bacon Shoulders	10
Short Rib Sides	13½
Clear Sides	13½
Mess Pork	$24.00
Miner's Lard Oil	75

LARD—Quiet and unchanged; sales at 2¾ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen tubs ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues scarce and prices are advancing; quotable at $6.00@6.25. Timothy unchanged at $2.60@2.65 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a small way.

TWEED COMB—3@3c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Easy at 7½ to 7¾ for country, and 8½ for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 13, 1875.

There has been no change in the raw article since the date of our last report, but the general tone of the market appeared to be firmer to-day; quoted at $4.70@4.72½ ₱ barrel at Parker, equal to $4.85@4.87½ delivered in bulk here. Refined was offered to-day at outside quotations, and very likely there was some sold, deliverable by river, as our refiners generally have been shipping that way of late, and the indications are that they will continue to take all they can find room for while navigation is open, but the difference in freights will cause a reduction in the object. Refined quiet, but the general tone of the market was reported firmer; 17½c sold on spot here to go to Baltimore, with but few, if any sellers, which would indicate that refiners are getting more than 17½c here.

The Barrel market continues dull, and prices are weak, although without quotable change; sales of 1,000 barrels at 1.58@1.59, according to make, and city make is still quotable at $1.39.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H S A Stewart	Penn O W	707
Parker Pipe Line	Shamburg O W	314
B S Duncan	Petrolite O W	160
Greer & C	Ilem O W	210
W F Bamhart	National O W	79
Total		2,413

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Our Wheat market the past week has been distinguished by much buoyancy and a good degree of animation, but not without slight variations. The speculative element proved to be a large many anticipated; holders on the upper side seem disposed to market their Wheat by means of large and small lots, and the former would seem to find the leading dealers—those generally well posted—agree with us that the surplus of the North-west is not now above thirty million bushels, but with continued cold weather the area under Spring Wheat will fall below that of last year, and a short crop in that section is likely to be developed in Corn, Barley and Oats than hitherto, the latter offering strong inducements to the farmer. Later reports from the Winter Wheat sections at the West respecting the growing crop are unfavorable, but we think these reports cannot be depended upon; there is no doubt that the plant in many sections has been injured, especially on clay soil, and the absence of rain in many sections is another cause for apprehension, but with warm April rains much of this apprehension would speedily be dispelled; but so much depends upon the weather for the ensuing five weeks that any opinions advanced at this time would not be entitled to much consideration. Taking everything into consideration, the prospects for the growing crop, here and in Europe, the lateness of the season everywhere, the great reduced supplies in sight, the certainty of a deficient area under Wheat in France and Germany—and we certainly have good reason to count on a better market for our surplus Wheat—the coming Summer and Autumn than during the past year. There can be no doubt that farmers at the North-west who have been compelled to sell a portion of their last crop of Spring Wheat at prices below those current for Corn, Barley and Rye, will at this late period devote a larger area to coarser Grains than usual, as they are more reliable crops as a rule. Our late advices from Europe we regard as favorable for our present supplies, as stocks in Western Europe are invariably light, much more so than they had counted on, and it is very evident that the surplus of Eastern Europe has been magnified. It seems plain to us that in estimating their probable supplies of Wheat the fact of their crops of Rye, Oats, Barley and Indian Corn being very much below former years, has been overlooked, and consequently Wheat has been taken largely in their stead. This we know to be true of France, Germany and Great Britain. In Winter Wheat there has been a declined upward turn. The reports of injury to the growing crop stimulating the local demand, and with light arrivals and a greatly reduced stock, holders have had a marked advance. Common grades of spring have been neglected, while choice and extra qualities have sold freely at a decided advance, the decline in freights favoring the movement. The exports of the week are 402,286 bushels, against 363,663 do, the corresponding week last year. We find our stock of White Wheat in very poor order.

The features of our Flour market the past week have presented a pleasing contrast to the disheartening features for many weeks past. This is the first week for months past that we have to note an improvement in all grades, and although the advance is not very marked, it is a healthy one, and it is plain to all intelligent dealers that under the rapid advance in Wheat here and at the West, there must be some change for the better here, as our stock is much reduced and cannot be replaced unless at a much higher cost. The reports of serious injury to the growing crop of Winter Wheat have given a fresh impulse to the market, stimulating the inquiry as well as the views of holders. Up to Wednesday the demand was largely confined to grades under $6; on that day a more active demand prevailed, and since then all grades may be quoted higher, though there has not been much activity or a very noticeable change in the value of family brands, but they have declined more freely, and are now held higher. With a return of more seasonable weather and a resumption of the usual activity in Baltimore, which the reports of serious injury to the growing crop of Winter Wheat have given a fresh impulse to the market, stimulating the inquiry as well as the views of holders. Up to Wednesday the demand was largely confined to grades under $6; on that day a more active demand prevailed, and since then all grades may be quoted higher, though there has not been much activity or a very noticeable change in the value of family brands, but they have declined more freely, and are now held higher. With a return of more seasonable weather and a resumption of the usual activity in Baltimore, we confidently look for a more healthy and satisfactory trade, as business in most branches of trade has improved and the prospects for the future are certainly more hopeful. From the West, we learn mills as a rule hold very limited supplies of Wheat, and do not expect to add to them materially the present month, hence large receipts in the present months are not probable. A good business has been done in the low and medium grades of Minnesota at improved prices, and in fancy bakers' extras a decided advance has been established under quite an active inquiry. In new patent process, a better business has been done at improved prices, and we find the stock of this description is reduced. The movement in Flour at the North-West is very light, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. No 2 and Superfine a good business has been done at higher prices, shipping Extras have been sold quite freely, and close buoyant. Choice to Amber Winter Wheat brands the advance has been moderate, but at the close they were held higher, in sympathy with the advance in Wheat. City ground has been quite active and has steadily improved. We notice something doing in Shipping Extras at the close for future delivery at full prices. The exports of the week are 28,807 bbls against 43,187 bbls the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune*

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.	
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.	
Kloman c & Bro on	5
Nimick & co m	6
Brown & Co m	2
Total	13
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Lucy Furnace o	12
Hussey W & Co on	1
W Mullins s iron	1
Total	29

Pgh Bolt Co o	1
Cambria I Co p	4

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring $1.06½; No 2 fresh $1.04 regular; $1.02¾ spot; $1.04¾ seller May; $1.06 seller June; No 3 96¾@97¾c; rejected 92c Corn dull; No 2 mixed fresh 72¾@74¼c regular; 70c spot or seller April; 77c bid seller May; 76c seller June; rejected 71¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 38⅛@39c spot; 42¼c bid seller May; 42¾c bid seller June. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 $1.09¾@1.10. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 $1.10 spot; $1.08 seller April.

SEEDS—Timothy higher at $2.50@2.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher at $21.50 spot; $21.55@21.60 seller May; $21.85@21.90 seller June. Lard dull and prices are nominal at $13.20 spot; $13.22½ seller May; $13.92½@13.45 seller June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1.11.

On call board wheat was lower; $1.04 May; $1.04½ June. Corn lower; 76¾c May; 75¾c June. Oats lower; 41¾@41¾c May. Pork active and higher; $21.70 May; $21.97½ June. Lard nominally a shade higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour firm; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and state, $4.75@5.00; common to good $5.15@5.50; good to choice $5.60@5.65; white wheat extra $5.85@6.50; St. Louis $5.50@6.65; extra Ohio $5.35@7.00. Corn meal firm at $4@4.50. Rye flour steady at $4.35@4.80. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 134,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.27@1.29; No 3 do $1.18@1.19; No 2 Northwest $1.21@1.23; No 2 Milwaukee $1.22@1.23; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.16@1.28; winter red western $1.23@1.30. Rye firm at 96c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; receipts 21,000 bush; mixed western 72c; yellow 80@82c. Oats quiet and lower; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed western 73@75c; white 75@76½c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet and in fair demand. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum active and firmer; refined 14@14¼c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Tallow firm at @9½. Turpentine firmer at 27c. Eggs heavy; western 24@25c. Pork irregular at $22.25. Beef quiet. Cut Meats quiet. Middles dull; long clear 12¼c; short clear 12¾c. Lard heavy at 13 7-16c. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Linseed quiet. Whisky active and firmer at $1.13½@1.14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Flour scarce; none coming in; nominal at $5.50. Corn, superfine $5.75; double $6; treble $6.25@6.50; choice sealing at $6.75@7.00. Corn in moderate demand and higher; yellow and white 90c. Oats easier at 75c. Hay dull; prime $25; choice scarce at $30. Pork: no demand and lower; sales at $22.50. Bacon drooping; no demand; 9½@13½c. Hams: jobbing sales at 13½@13½c. Molasses: demand fair, but firm; sales of 24 barrels by growers and factors at common 50c; fair 55c; prime to choice 60@70c. Whisky dull and nominal; Louisiana and ordinary western rectified $1.12@1.13. Corn meal weaker at $4.80@4.85.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 15¼c. Flour firm and steady at @5.25. Wheat firm; red $1.12@1.16. Corn firm at 78@79c. Oats firm at 69@70c. Rye active at 1.04@1.05. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oil unchanged. Eggs firm at 15@16c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Clover seed higher at $7.75@8. Timothy seed firm at $2.75@2.80. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Pork held at $21.50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 12¾@13¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½@9½c; clear rib 13½@13¾c; clear sides 14¼@14½c. Lard quiet; refined 13c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominally 8¾@9c.

Toledo.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼@8½d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export and 4,700 bales American. Flour steady. Corn firm. Wheat: No 1 spring 9s 10; No 2 8s 9d. Corn 38s 2d. Pork 78s. Lard dull at 68s. Bacon; c. c. nes steady at 49s; s. r. 52s. c. s. 52s. Tallow 41s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cheese 72s. Turpentine firmer at 28s 9d.

ANTWERP, April 13.—Refined petroleum 36f.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—Cotton activeat 14¼@ 14¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6. Wheat steady at $1.22. Corn steady at 55c. Oats steady at 37c. Provisions quiet. Lard 14c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¼@9¾c; clear rib 12¾c; clear 13½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; sides 12¾@12¾c. Hams: sugar cured 16c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 13.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak; No 3 White Wabash $1.20; No 1 White Michigan $1.21; amber $1.19; seller May $1.21; seller June $1.23¾; No 1 red $1.21½; No 2 $1.19½; No 2 amber Illinois $1.20. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 77c; seller June 78½c; low mixed 77c; no grade 76c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 44¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Cotton dull at 15¼c. Flour. Wheat and Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 74@75c. Oats firm at 66@67c. Pork $22. Bulk meats 12½@12¾c. Bacon 9¾@13½c. Lard: 12¾@13c. Hams: sugar cured 13½@13¾c. Lard: good 15½c; tierce 15¾@16c; kegs 16¼c. Whisky steady at $1.11.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—Flour firm and steady; receipts to-day 4,764; sales 6,700 bbls; Western $4.90@5.75; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.85@7.75; Illinois $6.25@7.25; St. Louis $6.25@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5.75@7.25; fancy Minnesota $7@8.50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 94@96c. Oats: mixed and white 73@77c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.25. Corn dull at 73@75c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Barley firm at $1.25 @1.30. Rye firm better at 90@92c. Whisky steady at $1.07. Pork lower; $21.87½. Dry salt meats dull; 8, 11½ @12c. Bacon weak; only a small order trade. Lard lower to sell; 13c asked; 14½c bid.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Flour nominally firm. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.06@1.07; No 2 $1.06½. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 at 32c store fresh 61c. Corn less firm; No 2 mixed fresh 74c. Rye firm; No 1 $1.15. Barley firm and in fair demand; No 2 fresh $1.10; No 3 in store 95c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1.23½; No 1 $1.16½; No 2 $1.21; amber $1.17½. Corn dull and unchanged; market firm at 70½c. Oats quiet; white western 45¾@46c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 78@79c for shelled and 74c for ears. Oats unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 1,400 bushels; corn 1,400 do; oats 3,800 do.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour firm at $5.25@7. Corn dull at 57c. Oats dull at 75c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled; 9¼, 12¾@13½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—Flour steady at $5.75@6.25. Wheat steady; red $1.10@1.12. Corn firm at 72@73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 60@61c; white 63c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 13.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.25. Corn firm at 87@88c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1.40.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; demand moderate and prices steady, except for poor lots, which are slower; good to extra shipping at $5.25@5.75; butchers' $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders $3.00@4.00; shipments 3,300 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; market irregular, closing with higher prices asked; rough and common $4.75@4.85; light $5.75@5.25; heavy $5.25@5.50; only one lot at latter price; shipments 5,800 head. Sheep: receipts 800 head; market fairly active and firm at $4.50@5.50.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Cattle: receipts 1,394 head; total for the week 4,587; the market was moderately active at from 5c to 5c advance. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,900; total for the week 7,600 head; market dull and weak for sheep and 25@50c lower for prices. Hogs: receipts 700 head; total for the week 3,500; the market on Monday was slow; heavy hogs $5.00@5.25; to-day it was moderately active for Yorkers; no demand for heavy hogs; good held at $5.75.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Hogs active; shippers 6¾@7¾c; bacon 7½@7¾c; good to extra 6¾@6¾c. Cattle active; sales of good native shipping steers at 6@6¾c; fair do 5¼c; mixed stock 4@5½c.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Hogs firm; common to fair 5c; fair to medium 5¾@5¾c; good 5¾c; no choice offering.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Net cotton: net receipts 748 bales; gross 1,196; futures closed firm; sales of 57,300 bales; April 16 7-16@16 1-2c; May 16 1-2@16 9-16c; June 16 25-32@16 27-32c; July 16 29-32@17c; August 17 5-32c; September 16 13-16@16 27-32c; October 16 13-32@16 7-16c; November 16 5-32@16 9-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Cotton: demand moderate, the decline checked by the favorable leading factors asking above the selling rates; sales of 3,500 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½@15c; low middling to low middling 15@15¼c; middling to strict middling 15⅝@16⅛c; good middling to middling fair 16¼@17⅛c; receipts 3,304 bales; exports, none; stock 161,414; unsold last evening 102,209 bales; on shipboard 86,400 bales.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Wool in fair demand and prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XXX and above 55c; X 53c; medium 57½c; coarse 50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 49@52c; medium 55@56c; coarse 50c; combing unwashed 60@ 67½c; combing unwashed 45@46c; fine unwashed 25@37c; coarse and medium unwashed 40@42½c; tub washed 55@60c; extra and merino pulled 46@ 50c; No 1 and super pulled 46@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Business was checked to-day by stormy weather, and was light in the package department. The jobbing trade was moderate. Cotton goods are steady at unchanged prices. Fine brown cottons and corset jeans are in good demand. Prints are quiet, except plaids, which sell freely. Mallory and Freeman's pink prints are reduced 5c. Woolen goods continue quiet.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Timothy was rather quiet, common and medium grades ruling dull, while the better qualities were principally called for. The offerings were fair, but holders were asking former prices, and no change was noticeable. Sales were made at $2.30@2.47½ for good to choice. Choice medium clover was in good demand and prices were firm. Sales were made at $6.65@6.85. Mammoth was quiet but steady at $7.75 for prime. Flax was rather dull; quotable at $1.36@1.37 for good to prime crushing. There was a decided improvement in the demand for Hungarian, and a fair amount of business was transacted; prices were firm, and sales ranged at 80c@$1 for common to choice. Millet was dull and without essential change; sold at $1.25 @1.35 for fair to choice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, April 12.

The Cattle market was rather dull this week, but prices were without material change; 2,300 head arrived and sold at 7¼@7¾c cents for Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6¼@7c cents for fair to good do., and 4½ to 6 cents per pound, gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were rather firm; er; 19,000 head arrived and sold at 7@7½c ₱ pound gross as to condition. Hogs were higher; 4,000 head sold at $11@13.25 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.	
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.	
Kloman c & Bro on	5
Nimick & co m	6
Brown & Co m	2
Total	13
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Lucy Furnace o	12
Hussey W & Co on	1
W Mullins s iron	1

HOME NEWS.

Amusements This Afternoon and To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE, Fifth avenue. "The Gilded Age." Afternoon and evening.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, Penn avenue. Great variety entertainments, at Matinee and evening.

LAND SLIDE.

A Slight Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon a slight land slide occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Foster's station. The slide was not discovered until a freight train passed over the road, when three of the cars were thrown over an embankment. Fortunately, however, beyond the damage to the cars, the accident did not result seriously, and no one was hurt. The train was delayed about a couple of hours by the slide. The damage to the track has been repaired, and trains are running on time.

MORTALITY RECORD.

The Death Rate in Pittsburgh Last Week.

Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports forty-two deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH—Asthma, 1; thrush, 1; bronchitis, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 3; croup, 1; dropsy, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; puerperal fever, 2; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; mammitis, 1; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 3; premature birth, 4; pneumonitis, 1; smallpox, 1; unknown, 1—Total 42.

COLOR—White, 40; colored, 2; total 42.

SOCIAL RELATIONS—Married, 11; single, 30; widows, 1.

AGE—Under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 6; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.—Total, 42.

A SUNDAY PAPER IN PRESBYTERY.

A Warm Time Anticipated To-day.

The Allegheny Presbytery met in Dr. Swift's church yesterday. There was not much business done owing to striking a hitch in the minutes of the last meeting. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickly, objected to the approval of them, claiming that they were not correct, in that the word "sessions" had been substituted for "pastor" in the resolution providing for an inquiry into the reason why the senior editor of a Sunday paper should be permitted to remain in the Sewickly church as a member in good standing. He claimed that the original resolution provided that the committee in conjunction with the "pastor" should investigate the case. A man read a very touching paper against the Sunday papers, characterizing them as unholy devices of the devil and sinks of pollution. Dr. Hodge, chairman of the committee, appointed at the last meeting to report on the matter, will read their report to-day. From the interest manifested yesterday there will be a lively time before the session is ended.

RASCALS FOILED.

Bold Attempt to Rob an Intoxicated Man.

On Monday night two men followed a man named Joseph Kerr, who was considerably intoxicated, into the depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., on Federal street, Allegheny. Shortly before midnight they attacked him as he was crossing the room, knocked him down, and his head striking against the stove, he was rendered insensible. They then went about to rob him, but the ticket agent happened to be in his office and saw the whole affair, and just as they were trying to steal his watch, the agent ran out and the two, rascals hastily disappeared.

Officer Cowell was then summoned, when it was found that the thieves had failed in their attempt to get the watch, but had broken the chain. The insensible man was then removed to the lock-up, where Dr. Thorn attended him, restoring him to consciousness. As he was still too much intoxicated to take care of himself, he was locked up. Yesterday morning he was taken before Mayor Phillips, who fined him $1 and costs for drunkenness.

PROHIBITION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Last Night—Preparing for an Active Campaign.

Last night the Prohibition Executive Committee held a meeting in the Alliance Rooms, President Thomas H. Rabe in the chair. He prefaced the regular proceedings with a stirring address upon the importance of early and thorough organization for the coming campaign.

A call was read for a State Prohibition Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 16th of June, 1875, to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

On motion it was resolved that the relations and duties of employers and employed be the subject for discussion next Tuesday evening.

The committee on the spelling match reported that they had arranged for a spelling match on next Saturday evening at the Alliance headquarters, Prof. Wolf, of the Western University to be schoolmaster, and Gen. Lane and Prof. Crane to be the referees. Dr. Jackson and John McKee are expected to be present, by special invitation.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

A Great Falling Off—Trade Not Brisk During the Past Year.

The returns of our merchants as filed with Controller Snodgrass, furnish a suggestive commentary upon the dullness of trade last year. If "figures won't lie," those which have been returned, as indicative of the business of the city, show a great falling off. In some cases the decrease is as much as forty per cent., while the average would probably be at least thirty per cent., taking in all branches of trade. This is not a very agreeable showing; but after all, the business prospect is not as gloomy as the figures would seem to indicate. During the past year, prices have been lower than in previous seasons, and then our business men have been steadily retrenching and putting their affairs into better condition, so that our business houses have probably not been as "solid" as they are now, for many years. The policy of retrenchment has had the good effect of doing away largely with any speculative trade, and in most branches there is a steadiness which is full of healthful promise for the future. The returns may not foot up as heavily as has been the case in the past, but they will indicate a more certain trade—less profits perhaps, but surer gains.

STOLEN POCKET BOOKS.

A Raid on Guests at the Baldwin House—Colored Cook Arrested and Sent to Jail.

Robert Peters and Daniel Gounel, colored cooks at the Baldwin House, on Water street, between Grant and Smithfield streets, were arrested yesterday on charges of being implicated in the theft of three pocket books which were stolen from guests of the hotel on Monday night. The robberies being reported by the victims to Mr. T. F. Baldwin, the proprietor, in the morning, he instituted an investigation and found the pocket books in the rear part of the house where they had evidently been hastily thrown. Mr. W. H. Wilson, a steamboat engineer was one of the men robbed, his wallet containing $45 in cash, and a carpenters rule, having been taken from him. Mr. Baldwin, in prosecuting his search, found the rule in the pocket of a coat belonging to Peters. A few dollars in money which had been purloined from one of the other men was found stuffed in the crevice of a brick wall. Mr. Baldwin recognized the cash because he had put the owner to bed the evening before and when doing so counted his money and pocket book. Peters and Gounel were both arrested and the evidence against the former being pretty strong an information for larceny was lodged against him by Mr. Wilson, the engineer. Yesterday evening the accused parties had a hearing before the Mayor, at the conclusion of which Gounel was discharged, there being nothing adduced against him, and in default of bail Peters was committed to jail for trial.

ESSAY CONTEST.

A Pleasant Entertainment at the Pittsburgh Female College.

Last evening the annual Essay Contest came off in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, in the presence of an audience of ladies and gentlemen which filled the chapel to its utmost capacity.

There were but two contestants for the prize this year, but that did not lessen the programme, as there were other performances and musical exercises interspersed, making up a literary and musical entertainment of a very enjoyable character.

The exercises commenced about eight o'clock, and after the opening, the following programme was gone through with:

Select Reading—"One Day Solitary."...Ella Mills.
Song—"Goat Bells."...Ellie Voigt.
Select Reading—"The Polish Boy."...Minnie V. Kerr
Piano Solo—"La California Grande."...Nannie Ballard.
Essay—"Music between the Acts."...Nellie Crumpton.
Song—"Lea Pescatore."...Addie Atkinson.
Essay—"Tell us not that the former times are better than these; thou dost not speak wisely in so doing."...Carrie Weaver.
Duette, Organ and Piano—"Two last movements of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor."...Prof. Nicholl and K. Atkinson.
Essay—"We the Heirs of all the Ages."...No. 1.
Duette...A Mathematical Head."...No. 2
Essay—"Wealth."...Nan Beecher.

Nos. 1 and 2 were the Misses McMillen and Collier, the latter being a neice of Judge Collier. Their essays were really meritorious performances, very unusually meritorious perhaps, for thought and in respect to originality of thought and expression, and the fair essayists were the recipients of well merited applause.

After the essays the judges, Revs. Dr. Murray, Baird and Brooks, retired to deliberate, while Prof. Nicholl entertained the audience with instrumental music. The judges returned after a somewhat protracted absence, and reported their inability to agree. The audience appreciated the situation, as opinions were very evenly divided all around, and when some one started a proposition to take up a collection to buy a second writing desk, the proposition was accepted and the necessary funds secured, which brought to a very pleasant termination the very interesting intellectual battle.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue.
MWF

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Receipts and Expenditures During the Year.

Total Assets and Liabilities of the Company.

Election of Directors, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company held their annual meeting this morning, in the Central office of the Company, on Eleventh street. Robert K. Wilson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Shinn, Esq., was selected Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved, after which the Secretary proceeded to read the report of the President and Board of Managers:

ANNUAL REPORT.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, April 12, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—The illness of your late President which termined in his death on the morning of April 14th, 1874, the day fixed for your last annual meeting, having prevented the preparation of a report upon the business of the Company for the year 1873, our Board of Managers submit herewith a statement of the results of the traffic of the years 1873 and 1874, and of the financial condition of the Company to December 31st, 1874.

The earnings of the Company for the years ending December 31st, 1873 and 1875, have been as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.
From freight	$2,290,340 94	$2,959,172 00	$668,831 06
From passengers	41,099 99	52,059 37	10,959 38
From express	1,927 85	2,000 00	72 15
Total	$2,333,368 78	$3,013,231 37	$679,862 59
EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.			
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47	27,279 64	15,301 17
Maintenance of way	73,648 20	100,953 53	27,305 33
Total	$185,098 88	$ 662,658 26	$ 232,503 87
Net Earnings	$ 99,927 52	$ 350,573 11	$ 250,645 59

The traffic of the main line of your road, as will be noticed from the foregoing statement, has decreased in 1874 as compared with 1873, $589,792 12, or 21 9-10 per cent., while the expenses have been decreased $646,226 57, or 33 ⅛ 10 per cent., resulting in an increase of net earnings of $56,464 or 74 10 per cent.

The decrease in earnings has resulted from the general depression of business which has prevailed during the year 1874, and which has been most severely felt by the iron, coal and lumber interests, upon which your road is largely dependent for traffic, whereby there has been not only a great decrease in the volume of traffic, or of tons and passengers moved, but it has also compelled a general reduction in the rates of transportation, as will be fully shown in detail by the auditor's report.

This reduction has, however, been fully met by the reduction of expenses consequent upon the introduction of a more thorough system, a more strict personal accountability of the officers and agents, and a more thorough supervision over all classes of expenditures.

Feeling the importance of eliminating from the organization of the Company any element hostile or opposed to those of the Company's shareholders, your Board passed in June last the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after October 1st, 1874, no salaried officers or employes of this Company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contracts for material or supplies furnished to the Company, nor in any transportation lines or arrangements on the Company's road, nor in any industrial enterprise or business the products of which are transported on the Company's road.

Resolved, "That a copy of the foregoing be furnished, in form of circular, to the persons indicated in the resolution."

The substance of the resolution was subsequently embodied in the organization of the Company, adopted September 4th, 1874.

Under the operation of this resolution, there was removed a great ground of complaint from shippers of discrimination in rates of freight and supply of cars, and from parties furnishing fuel and other supplies, of favoritism in the letting of contracts for supplies.

All purchases are now made for cash, of the lowest bidder offering the class and quality needed, and rates are made and cars supplied to all alike, without discrimination or preference, and the result is before you in the foregoing comparison of net earnings for 1873 and 1874.

The Low Grade Division was opened for traffic throughout its entire length on May 4th, 1874, but owing to the action of a large force of laborers who had been employed in the construction of the road (and whose pay was from three to five months in arrears), obstructing the track and threatening to destroy the principal tunnel, and to a delay in making transfer of the through crude oil traffic from the Pennsylvania Railroad connection to that via Driftwood, via West Penn Junction to that via Driftwood, it was not fairly opened for through traffic until June 1st, 1874.

It will be seen from the Auditor's report that the earnings for the seven months of 1874 during which it was operated for through traffic, were $266,735 02, or an average of $38,105 per month, equal to $4,156 per mile per annum, which is fully as favorable as could have been expected during a period of such general depression.

The local traffic of the Low Grade Division is capable of great development, but it will require time and capital, and the latter cannot be had in large quantity until financial confidence is more generally restored.

The deposit of coal at and near Reynoldsville is of remarkable purity, and it is said to be equal for coking to the celebrated Connellsville coal. Experiments now being made in Eastern iron furnaces, with coke as a fuel mixed with anthracite coal, which appear likely to be successful, will probably open a new demand for coke which the Low Grade Division can most readily and economically supply.

Wells are now being bored for oil, near New Bethlehem, which if found in any quantity, will add largely to the traffic of that division.

THE EXPENSES OF THE MAIN LINE.

The expenses of conducting the business of the Company for the respective years were as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31	
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06	
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47	27,279 64	15,301 17	
Maintenance of way	73,648 20	100,953 53	27,305 33	
Total	$ 430,153 39	$ 662,658 26	$ 232,503 87	
Net earnings	99,927 52	350,573 11	250,645 59	
Total	$ 530,080 91	$ 1,013,231 37	$ 483,149 46	
Total operating expenses	1,830,520 10	1,470,784 74		$ 359,735 36
General expenses	111,193 84	96,155 11		15,038 73
Total expenses	$ 1,941,713 94	$ 1,566,939 85		$ 374,774 09
Net earnings	$ 703,285 40	$ 1,013,912 94	$ 310,627 54	

The period of depression in our traffic, resulting from the financial panic of 1873, began in December, 1873, and continued during the whole of the past year, culminating in November and December last, the earnings having reached their lowest point in the month last named.

To show more clearly the comparative reduction in earnings and expenses, it should be stated that the earnings for 1873 are of the main line only (from Pittsburgh to Oil City), 132 miles, while for 1874, from May 1st, they include the earnings of the Low Grade Division, 110 miles, and the Sligo Branch, 10 miles, making a total length of road producing earnings for eight months of 252 miles, and an average for the year of 230 miles.

The accounts have been kept separately for the three divisions known as Main Line, Low Grade Division (Red Bank to Driftwood, heretofore called Bennett's Branch), and the Sligo Branch, and the earnings, expenses and net earnings of each are subjoined.

	Main Line—Reference to Table No. 1.	Low Grade Division and Sligo Branch—Table No. 2.	Totals.	Decrease.
From freight	$ 1,970,744 73	$ 319,595 73	$ 2,290,340 94	$ 668,831 06
From passengers	41,099 99		41,099 99	10,959 38
From express	1,927 85		1,927 85	72 15
From mail				
From miscellaneous				
Totals	$ 2,013,772 57	$ 319,595 73	$ 2,333,368 30	$ 679,862 59
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95		$ 41,381 95	$ 51,931 31
Motive power	303,145 77		303,145 77	137,966 06
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47		11,978 47	15,301 17
Maintenance of way	73,648 20		73,648 20	27,305 33
Total operating expenses	$ 430,153 39		$ 430,153 39	$ 232,503 87
General expenses	111,193 84		111,193 84	15,038 73
Total expenses	$ 541,347 23		$ 541,347 23	$ 247,542 60
Net earnings	$ 1,472,425 34	$ 319,595 73	$ 1,792,021 07	$ 431,320 99

LOW GRADE DIVISION AND SLIGO BRANCH—EARNINGS.	1874.
From freight	$ 319,595 73
From passengers	
From express	
From mail	
From miscellaneous	
Total	$ 319,595 73
EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.	
Conducting transportation	$ 93,313 26
Motive power	441,111 83
Maintenance of cars	27,279 64
Maintenance of way	100,953 53
Total operating expenses	$ 662,658 26
General expenses	96,155 11
Total expenses	$ 758,813 37
Net earnings	$ 439,218 36

The accounts of the Company for the years ending December 31st, 1873 and 1874, have been as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
From freight	$ 2,290,340 94	$ 2,959,172 00	$ 668,831 06	
From passengers	41,099 99	52,059 37	10,959 38	
From express	1,927 85	2,000 00	72 15	
From mail				
From miscellaneous				
Totals	$ 2,333,368 78	$ 3,013,231 37	$ 679,862 59	
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31	
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06	
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47	27,279 64	15,301 17	
Maintenance of way	73,648 20	100,953 53	27,305 33	
Total operating expenses	$ 430,153 39	$ 662,658 26	$ 232,503 87	
General expenses	111,193 84	96,155 11	15,038 73	
Total expenses	$ 541,347 23	$ 758,813 37	$ 247,542 60	
Net earnings	$ 1,792,021 55	$ 2,254,418 00	$ 432,319 99	
Interest on bonds	$ 1,090,536 00	$ 1,090,536 00		
Interest on loans	175,000 00	175,000 00		
Rentals	190,858 53	190,858 53		
Taxes	36,999 84	111,183 84	74,184 00	
Total	$ 1,493,394 37	$ 1,567,578 37	$ 74,184 00	
Balance	$ 298,627 18	$ 686,839 63	$ 388,212 45	
Dividends	298,627 18	686,839 63	388,212 45	
Surplus				

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total assets	$ 29,079,357 84	$ 29,553,202 47		$ 473,844 63
Total liabilities	29,065,812 63	29,553,202 47		487,389 84
Surplus	$ 13,545 21		$ 13,545 21	$ 13,545 21

The expenses of conducting the business of the Company for the respective years were as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31	
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06	
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47	27,279 64	15,301 17	
Maintenance of way	73,648 20	100,953 53	27,305 33	
Total operating expenses	$ 430,153 39	$ 662,658 26	$ 232,503 87	
General expenses	111,193 84	96,155 11	15,038 73	
Total expenses	$ 541,347 23	$ 758,813 37	$ 247,542 60	

Net earnings, 1874, $1,792,021 55; 1873, $2,254,418 00; Interest on bonds, 1874, $1,090,536 00; 1873, $1,090,536 00; Interest on loans, 1874, $175,000 00; 1873, $175,000 00; Rentals, 1874, $190,858 53; 1873, $190,858 53; Taxes, 1874, $36,999 84; 1873, $111,183 84; Total, 1874, $1,493,394 37; 1873, $1,567,578 37; Balance, 1874, $298,627 18; 1873, $686,839 63; Dividends, 1874, $298,627 18; 1873, $686,839 63; Surplus, 1874, $0; 1873, $0.

MAIN LINE—EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.	1874.	1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31	
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06	
Maintenance of cars	11,978 47	27,279 64	15,301 17	
Maintenance of way	73,648 20	100,953 53	27,305 33	
Total operating expenses	$ 430,153 39	$ 662,658 26	$ 232,503 87	
General expenses	111,193 84	96,155 11	15,038 73	
Total expenses	$ 541,347 23	$ 758,813 37	$ 247,542 60	
Net earnings	$ 1,472,674 73	$ 1,801,912 94	$ 329,238 21	
Interest on bonds	$ 1,090,536 00	$ 1,090,536 00		
Interest on loans	175,000 00	175,000 00		
Rentals	190,858 53	190,858 53		
Taxes	36,999 84	111,183 84	74,184 00	
Total	$ 1,493,394 37	$ 1,567,578 37	$ 74,184 00	
Balance	$ 298,627 18	$ 686,839 63	$ 388,212 45	
Dividends	298,627 18	686,839 63	388,212 45	
Surplus				

LOW GRADE DIVISION AND SLIGO BRANCH—EARNINGS.	1874.
From freight	$ 319,595 73
From passengers	
From express	
From mail	
From miscellaneous	
Total	$ 319,595 73
EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.	
Conducting transportation	$ 93,313 26
Motive power	441,111 83
Maintenance of cars	27,279 64
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Total operating expenses	$ 662,658 26
General expenses	96,155 11
Total expenses	$ 758,813 37
Net earnings	$ 439,218 36

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
From freight	$ 2,290,340 94	$ 2,959,172 00	$ 668,831 06	
From passengers	41,099 99	52,059 37	10,959 38	
From express	1,927 85	2,000 00	72 15	
From mail				
From miscellaneous				
Totals	$ 2,333,368 78	$ 3,013,231 37	$ 679,862 59	
Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 93,313 26	$ 51,931 31	
Motive power	303,145 77	441,111 83	137,966 06	
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General expenses	111,193 84	96,155 11	15,038 73	
Total expenses	$ 541,347 23	$ 758,813 37	$ 247,542 60	
Net earnings	$ 1,792,021 55	$ 2,254,418 00	$ 432,319 99	
Interest on bonds	$ 1,090,536 00	$ 1,090,536 00		
Interest on loans	175,000 00	175,000 00		
Rentals	190,858 53	190,858 53		
Taxes	36,999 84	111,183 84	74,184 00	
Total	$ 1,493,394 37	$ 1,567,578 37	$ 74,184 00	
Balance	$ 298,627 18	$ 686,839 63	$ 388,212 45	
Dividends	298,627 18	686,839 63	388,212 45	
Surplus				

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total assets	$ 29,079,357 84	$ 29,553,202 47		$ 473,844 63
Total liabilities	29,065,812 63	29,553,202 47		487,389 84
Surplus	$ 13,545 21		$ 13,545 21	$ 13,545 21

The earnings of the Company for the years ending December 31st, 1873 and 1874, have been as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.
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Total	$2,333,368 78	$3,013,231 37	$679,862 59
EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.			
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Interest on bonds	$ 1,090,536 00	$ 1,090,536 00	
Interest on loans	175,000 00	175,000 00	
Rentals	190,858 53	190,858 53	
Taxes	36,999 84	111,183 84	74,184 00
Total	$ 1,493,394 37	$ 1,567,578 37	$ 74,184 00
Balance	$ 298,627 18	$ 686,839 63	$ 388,212 45
Dividends	298,627 18	686,839 63	388,212 45
Surplus		